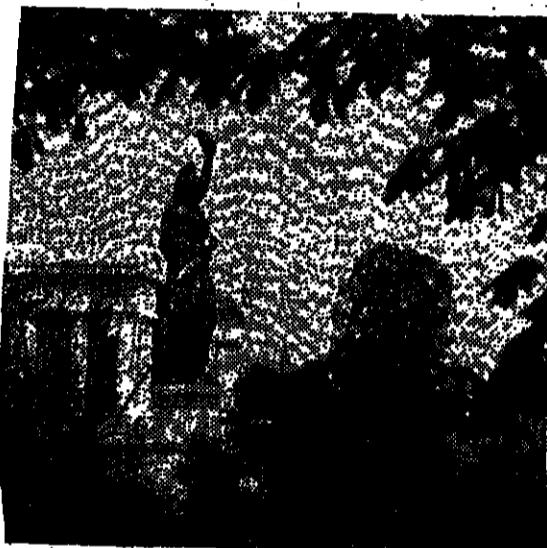


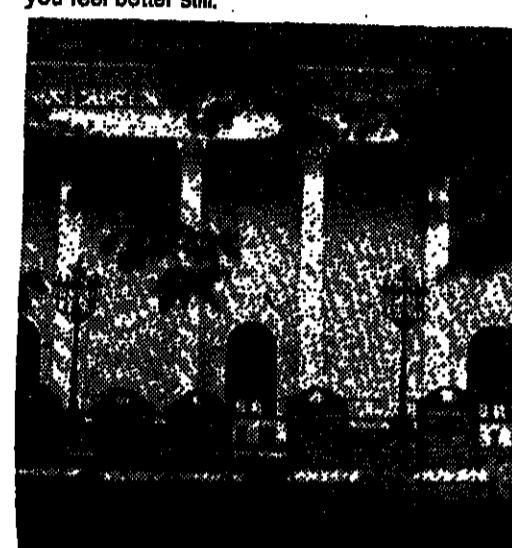


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 28 October 1971
10th Year - No. 498 - By air

C 20725 C

New era for Europe reckoned from the signing of the Berlin Agreement

At his last press conference President Pompidou of France lent support to Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik and defended it in the face of Opposition criticism in Bonn, for which the Chancellor will have been duly grateful.

M. Pompidou began with two long analogies in the manner of General de Gaulle on East-West relations and monetary policy. Additional questions on a number of major topics were then permitted.

An American journalist asked what France's reaction to President Nixon's projected visit to Peking was, for instance.

M. Pompidou noted that France established diplomatic relations with Red China some years ago. It thus came as no surprise to him that everyone is now suddenly beginning to realize that China exists and that some 800 million people are governed from Peking.

"Mr. Nixon's journey is a major move, indeed a major adventure," the French

Agreement, as French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann put it in his major address to the United Nations.

The Berlin Agreement is mentioned in all important political commentaries nowadays. Even in the Hanoi communiqué in which Soviet President Podgorny promised North Vietnam Soviet assistance both sides stated their approval of the Moscow Treaty with Bonn and the Berlin

Agreement, as French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann put it in his major address to the United Nations.

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Agreement.

On a recent journey Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev overflew part of this country and took the opportunity of sending the Chancellor and people in the Federal Republic a greetings telegram echoing these sentiments.

It may, then, have become an international custom to date the beginning of an era of international detente from the signing of the Berlin Agreement but one proviso must be made.

It is common knowledge that the announcement of President Nixon's intention to visit Peking accelerated the progress of the Berlin talks. There is, of course, no official connection between the two events but there is a factual link between Mr Nixon's announcement and the Soviet concessions that led to Four-Power agreement.

With Washington growing closer to Peking a power-political "rule of three" of Washington, Peking and Moscow loomed on the horizon.

According to conventional ideas this would involve a combination of the three superpowers, two of which could join

In inviting President Nixon to visit Moscow the Kremlin is seeking to gain American support for its view of the possibilities of safeguarding peace after the emergence of China as a third superpower.

It was Mr Nixon who on assuming office proclaimed a transition from confrontation to cooperation, a slogan he hopes will be a vote-winner in next year's Presidential elections.

The idea of converting opposites into cooperation and superpower rivalry into a club of superpowers with common interests would seem to be a far-fetched one.

The Soviet Union is still boasting its troop strength on the Chinese border and increasing its armaments superiority over the United States and its allies. Were President Nixon to return from Moscow with a genuine arms limitation package confidence might be restored.

And if a new era in international relations is in the offing Europe ought to lose no time in ensuring that it has a role to play. (Der Tagesspiegel, 17 October 1971)

EEC summit would not solve all problems

While the majority of the Labour Party and above all British trade unions are behaving exactly as General de Gaulle envisaged when he declared Britain not ready for membership of the Common Market Premier Heath is unerringly progressing towards the EEC.

Mr Heath already feels himself to be so much a part of the Common Market that the proposal for a Western European summit conference was his own.

Even if Western Europe were to include more than the Six and the four would-be members the Common Market countries would of course be in the majority.

For the time being all that Bonn knows about Mr Heath's detailed ideas of a European summit is what is contained in the letter written to Chancellor Brandt by the Prime Minister.

In his proposal, designed to compete with President Pompidou of France or to complement French suggestions, M. Pompidou put, forward, the idea of a summit conference some time ago.

In view of the success of the Hague summit of 1969, which was also an idea of M. Pompidou's, one can but conclude that the sooner another such gathering is held the better.

But is the situation as favourable as it was two years ago? 1969 was a year of stagnation for European integration and something or other just had to happen. A change had also been brought about by the departure of General de Gaulle from the political scene.

The Common Market made great strides in The Hague but the doldrums returned with the monetary crisis and it may well take more than a summit to clarify the present situation.

Preparations should nonetheless be made with the idea of holding a summit early next year in mind. What matters, though, is that foreign policy consultation within the EEC progresses frankly, energetically and continuously.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 October 1971)

It would like to keep the American card in its hand while at the same time avoiding a head-on collision with the other Communist world power.

At present Moscow does not hold a Chinese card in its hand but times may change and if the three superpowers are to eliminate or reduce the risk of a head-on collision the course of world affairs must be developed in a direction which President Pompidou rightly supposes will be a little on the adventurous side.

The first two superpowers to believe they held a controlling interest in world affairs after two world wars have increasingly paralysed each other in the course of the years.

Chairman Mao proclaimed years ago that Russo-American domination of world affairs was a thing of the past and it is an unquestionable fact that the two superpowers have effectively prevented one another from resolving the Middle East conflict between Arabs and Israelis, from restoring peace to South-East Asia and from forestalling genocide whether it be in Africa or Pakistan.

General Secretary Brezhnev's aim is to end a state of affairs in which the two superpowers render each other incapable of action. This is the target of his detente offensive towards the West.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 October 1971)

Peace Prize awarded in Frankfurt

Countess Marion Dönhoff, editor-in-chief of the weekly *Die Zeit*, Hamburg, was awarded the West German Publishers' Association Peace Prize at Frankfurt on 17 October. The Countess is here seen with Werner Stichnoth, president of the West German Publishers' Association at the presentation. (Photo: AP)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Currency crisis threatens wellbeing of the EEC

On returning from the Crimea or at similar junctures of his *Ostpolitik* Chancellor Brandt tends to assure all and sundry that policy towards the Eastern Bloc has only been rendered possible by the Federal Republic's firm commitments to the West.

Policy on Western Europe remains, the Chancellor says, a major task for Bonn. Yet at present this policy shows signs of a crisis situation. The decline of the Common Market has grown most apparent in the agricultural sector.

As things stand the common agricultural market no longer exists. Every Common Market country has agricultural prices of its own again.

The Bonn Minister of Agriculture is calling, understandably enough, for the retention of offset tariffs at present charged at the frontier to stop agricultural produce from neighbouring countries from grossly undercutting home-grown produce in the wake of *Mark* flotation.

Were this tariff to be retained after the return to fixed exchange rates it would be the end of the common agricultural market, which for a number of EEC countries is a sine qua non of European integration.

Were permanent duties on agricultural produce to be charged the Common Market would not, of course, break up overnight, but it would be only a matter of time before there were demands for new industrial tariffs.

Monetary policy is in a sorry plight too. In 1969, after devaluation of the French franc and revaluation of the Mark, it was realised for the first time that the European Economic Community could not survive without a common economic and monetary policy.

Differing growth and inflation rates generate intolerable tension in a common market. Agreement was accordingly reached to establish an economic and monetary union within ten years.

But since the beginning of May this year when the Mark was floated the governments of the Six have proved unwilling to come to monetary compromises even at the risk of a collapse of the Common Market.

The Common Market fracas was intensified when President Nixon turned the international monetary system upside down with his programme for the protection of US industry.

The international monetary crisis added fresh fuel to the flames of discontent within the Six, including such problematic topics as a possible increase in the price of gold. Above all, it represented a strain on political relations between the Common Market and the United States. For the duration of the crisis EEC decisions on a monetary union, a common medium-term economic policy and budgetary coordination are so much waste paper. Unless ways and means of resolving monetary policy differences and inaugurating economic policy cooperation designed to forestall future tension and imbalance are found, the tendency to break up the Common Market will grow steadily stronger.

So far, there have been few indications that any of the six member-governments is devoting serious thought to a solution of the crisis in European integration. Politicians specialising in monetary and agricultural affairs have been left very much to their own devices. The likelihood of them reaching agreement is slender. It is more than their jobs are worth to make sufficient concessions on

their own policy to pave the way for a compromise.

In 1964 the Foreign Ministers of the Six met in Brussels half a dozen times before agreeing on a common grain price. Sacrifices were involved that the Ministers of Agriculture could hardly be expected to make. They were made by the member-governments in the interest of integration.

The governments of the Six must take similar action now to prevent the Common Market from disintegrating.

Then, then, is the key issue. What importance apart from fine words do member-countries now attach to European integration? The field having been left to specialist Ministers would seem to suggest a lack of current political interest.

Bonn can, of course, argue that dramatic developments in Berlin and *Ostpolitik* of late have come to assume major importance. But in view of inactivity in Brussels the point is swiftly being reached at which doubts arise as to whether *Ostpolitik* is not inordinately overwhelming European integration policy.

Two years after the Hague summit it is no longer sufficient to note that the Chancellor championed European integration in December 1969. Even the admission of Britain to the EEC, the most significant outward sign of progress in Europe, declines in importance beside the fact that the Common Market is in the doldrums.

Yet the monetary crisis is an example of the prospects a united Europe would have if it were to take a common stand. President Nixon would probably have

exercised greater caution in going it alone if Western Europe had been a responsible opposite number to be taken seriously.

There can, for that matter, be little doubt that the Common Market countries will bring little influence to bear on the forthcoming reform of the international monetary system unless they adopt a common stand.

The current difficulties are even more informative. The Six conduct roughly half their foreign trade with each other and this market is safe from Nixon-type moves as long as no new tariff walls are erected within the EEC.

The Common Market will be even more important once Britain is also a member. Can we afford to risk jeopardising the survival of a market of this kind at a juncture at which the remainder of world trade is threatened by protectionist tendencies?

And economic considerations apart, is a Europe of nation-states overshadowed by the Soviet Union as a superpower so desirable an aim that integration can be abandoned?

Proposals have meanwhile been made (and hesitantly welcomed by Bonn) for a summit conference to be attended by the present and would-be members of the EEC.

Differences of opinion cannot be expected to vanish without trace the moment none or ten heads of government meet at the conference table, but if the summit is to pave the way for a solution it can only do so by compelling the governments concerned to reappraise their priorities and no longer allow monetary or agricultural considerations to rule the roost.

Preparations must also be made for a summit, for summit conferences that prove a failure are worse than none at all. But the crisis within the Common Market is too deep-seated for there to be an unlimited amount of time left.

Thomas Löffelholz
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 October 1971)

President Nixon changes his policy course

dealing with the problems in hand can no longer be defined in terms of either socialism or capitalism.

The vehement reaction of American trade unions to Mr Nixon's interventionist policies, a policy line expected

least of all from a Republican President, only goes to show how much concepts and fronts have shifted.

This is nothing more or less than a complete about-turn in US policy. The change is so far-reaching that its significance has yet to be fully grasped in most world capitals.

Mr Nixon's new policy cannot be measured in terms of old yardsticks either. It is neither interventionist nor isolationist. Concepts such as the free world and the communist bloc are no longer important.

At all events the Nixon administration has departed from the fundamental foreign policy principles developed by President Roosevelt and the Democrats during and since the war and reactivated under President Kennedy.

This principle was that the balance of international power was based on two superpowers each guaranteeing the other's sphere of influence and exercising unlimited sovereignty within its own bloc.

The basis of the new pragmatism in Washington is a fair degree of deideologisation and a decision to forge the framing of and emphasis on so-called ideological opposites.

Mr Nixon is talking in terms of realism, a term that is growing fashionable all over the world and in point of fact merely indicates that technological developments in both the military and civilian sectors have resulted in new rules of the game for international politics.

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Manlio Brosio to go on fact-finding tour of Warsaw Pact States

The Atlantic pact is sending its going Secretary-General on a fact-finding tour of the Warsaw pact. Manlio Brosio of Italy is to sound out the willingness to agree to a mutual balance reduction of armed forces in Europe. Deputy Foreign Minister agreed in Brussels.

This decision seems to indicate that it could, of course, also be as the reverse, as a makeshift measure undertaken because the Nato countries have so far failed to agree on a direct uniform approach to the MBFR complex.

Views within Nato certainly diverge. America, hard pressed by the next economic, by Senator Mansfield and next year's Presidential elections, is likely to drop at any time.

Washington appears prepared to virtually anything that will swiftly and perceptibly ease the situation, even to back the armed forces by five to fifteen per cent regardless whether there is a sound basis or whether only US or Soviet troops are involved.

Bonn is right to apply the brakes at this juncture. It is as interested in what is at stake as anyone else and equally determined to ensure that a mistaken and costly first move does not make further steps in the right direction more difficult.

The initial stages of troop cuts must not be limited to America and the Soviet Union; nor must they be limited to the country.

They must also be linked to political measures such as a limitation on too many movements that are designed to create confidence on which further progress can be based.

(Die Zeit, 15 October 1971)

The Foreign Ministers, who met for talks in the course of the UN General Assembly, are virtually agreed on expecting changes to occur the conclusion of the Berlin talks.

Next year will probably witness the start of a whole series of East-West conferences and summit meetings, at least preparations for them. One can hope that they will prove a success.

Mr Nixon will be conferring both in the Kremlin and in Peking, on both sides of the Great Wall, as it were. Washington will cut back on its military establishments in both Asia and Europe.

There is little point in puzzling over the Soviet Foreign Minister's intentions and whether this move is designed to create a "normal" link, that is to say a between the two different levels of negotiation, or whether this unexpected turn of events was intended to put pressure on Moscow and other East Bloc States.

Reports on the talks on New York are

Marlene Manthey
(Kluster Nachrichten, 14 October 1971)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editor-in-Chief: Otto Helm. Editor: Alexander Anthoff. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Pilkington. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Knebel. Frieder Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 20 Schlesische Strasse, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 22 01 70. Telex 02 47253. Sales bureau: Konrad Kudlacek, 88 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn, Tel.: 22 81 61. Ilex: 08 83639. Advertising rates list No. 8 - Annual subscription DM 25. Printed by Körpers Buch- und Verlagsgesellschaft, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc., 540 West 20th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. The articles are reprinted in their original text, in as far as they are not "editorially abridged, not "editorially rephrased.

There can be no question of this since in this case, as in many other political cases there is give and take. We can only hope that the Opposition will keep its feet on the ground of facts. There is too much at stake, in Berlin for instance.

If the Soviet Union sticks to its

EDUCATION

New grants legislation offers students support in more varied forms

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Ever since the first Sputnik shocked Europe and America in the late fifties there has been no doubt about the importance of a broadly-based education system in providing a basis for maintaining the competitiveness and further economic development of an industrial nation.

In Europe and in the Federal Republic in particular discussions on our technological shortcomings have led to demands for a reform of the whole education set-up and the system of State support.

A typical product of this post-technological revolution process is the controversial *Federal Education Promotion Law* that was passed by the Bundestag shortly before the summer recess and came into force on 1 October.

The SPD/FDP coalition government has described the law as an important step towards a comprehensive standardised system of giving support to individuals for educational purposes.

The first law of this type came into force in 1970, dealing with general education and career training. The new law now applies to students who were previously covered by the *Rhöndorf* and *Honnef* schemes that involved administrative agreements between central and local government.

The law should satisfy two main de-

mands made by society — training qualified workers from the ranks of the socially underprivileged classes and the granting of a higher degree of equality of opportunity, thus overcoming any potential social problems.

More than 200,000 schoolchildren and 160,000 students are now having their education and living expenses covered by public money. Central and local governments are splitting the costs 65 to 35. The estimated total for 1972 is 1,660 million Marks.

Any person being educated has a legal claim to State aid if the necessary money is not available from another source. The following categories of scholars and students are backed:

1. Scholars in the eleventh class of high school or over;

2. People attending evening educational courses including professional training colleges;

3. People at professional colleges demanding an intermediate school certificate or similar qualifications;

4. Students at vocational colleges;

5. Students at higher vocational colleges and academies;

6. University students;

7. People taking part in recognised courses of extra-mural study;

8. Those engaged in practical training courses.

The Federal Republic's special need of highly qualified scientific and technical workers is probably the reason why those people attending university and institutes of further education are the first to

benefit from the State aid provided by the new law.

Career training is not covered for the time being. The government is considering whether the new system should also apply to this sphere, the largest in the whole education system.

No practical steps have been taken so far towards instituting such a change. In view of the general financial situation and the many unfulfilled promises of reform, the chances of a reform of educational grants over and above the stage now reached are probably very poor indeed.

The story behind the introduction of the new law shows that people concerned with an issue can exert a certain degree of influence if they unite to make their demands heard.

After the wave of protests against the first law governing educational grants, due to the fact that students more than any other group feared a material and political deterioration in their situation, the Social Democrats and Free Democrats passed a number of amendments improving the provisions of the law.

The *Studentenwerke* that were to be abolished in favour of State grant offices will now be allowed to continue their work until 1974. By then the government will have to have made its final decision on the matter.

Actual financial improvements in the new law are minimal when compared to the first grants regulations and the Honnef scheme. Pupils living at home will be entitled to 160 Marks a month instead of the previous total of 150 Marks.

People attending professional training colleges and evening educational courses receive 320 Marks instead of 300. Students at college not living at home receive four hundred instead of 380.

University students living at home had their grants increased from 330 to 340 Marks a month. If they do not leave home they receive 420 Marks instead of 400. This money is normally given in grant form though in a few, special cases is provided wholly or partly as a loan.

The principle of financial support by meteorology are so dependent of family would be a guarantee of equality of opportunity to understand some of the details.

Students accuse the Socialist-Liberals

Continued on page 9.

More money for education and science

Additional money is to be provided for education and science in the Cabinet-approved plans for an extra budget to be implemented in 1972.

There is an economic slump.

The Ministry of Education and Science states that it will receive some 80 million Marks if this budget does not come into force.

This money will be spent on building student hostels, on educational institutes other than universities and on computer data processing and new technological equipment.

Despite this additional shot in the arm, the probable amount of money at the Ministry's disposal will still be more than 400 million Marks short of the originally planned sum of 5,670 million because of the budgetary cuts that have been undertaken.

Udo Bergdolt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 October 1971)

Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 September 1971

Continued from page 8.

of wanting to preserve the traditional and anachronistic family

life.

Minister Kita Strobel has assured

that the reason for this shortcoming

is a purely financial nature and has

nothing to do with ideology.

Because of the use of fossile fuels such

as wood and coal the carbon dioxide in

the atmosphere has increased continually

since the beginning of the Industrial

Revolution and the troposphere, the layer

of the atmosphere closest to the Earth,

has become warmer, leading to a 2.2

degree centigrade rise in surface temperature.

A second and no less decisive factor is

the emission of aerosol particles from

industrial areas all over the world. The

industrial area in the Ruhr already

forms an island of warmth. The average

mean temperatures lie between 0.5 and 1

degree centigrade over those of the

surrounding countryside, precipitation in

the form of rain and showers is at least

five per cent higher than in the surround-

ing areas while the total hours of sunshine

and radiation is five to ten per cent too

low. These differences are even more

significant in winter.

Professor Flohn also mentioned the

changes due to the conversion of

natural vegetation into agricultural areas.

About eleven per cent of the total land

area of the world has been converted into

arable land in the course of the past eight

thousand years. About twenty per cent is

used today as pasture land. This means

that about a third of all available land in

the world is no longer in its natural state.

Every year the Sahara spreads about

half a mile northwards and southwards.

This is not due to climatic changes but is

a result of the over-exploitation of natural

resources including the exploitation

of the fossile subsoil from the ice Age

taken.

2. Electro-chemical equipment must be

developed for stimulating the heart and

circulation. When researchers have found

out how metal electrodes react during the

stimulation process they will be able to

develop electrical systems requiring a low

amount of energy, thus lengthening the

effective life of a heart pacemaker.

3. Suitable sources of energy such as

the bio-galvanic elements and biological

fuel cells that are already undergoing

clinical tests must be developed for

electro-stimulation and the operation of

artificial organs.

Thirty-six patients have already been

treated with heart pacemakers deriving

their energy from the reaction of the

equipment with the liquid of the body

tissue.

Scientists at the department look upon

the bio-galvanic process as an inter-

mediate solution to the problem, as

simple as this method may be. The work

currently being undertaken is concentrated

on the development of fuel elements.

4. New measurement procedures must

be developed to control heart pumps and

conserve organs. The use of such methods

helps doctors trace anomalies in diseases

of the heart and circulation.

Some of these projects are already

being tested in hospitals.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 October 1971)

SCIENCE

Influencing the weather could have undesirable effects, Bonn professor claims

Techology in the role of life-saver

Research work into the use of applied physics in medicine has become really important in recent years and has attracted the interest of scientists throughout the world.

Artificial hearts, kidneys, lungs and valves have helped lengthen the lives of many patients.

But cooperation between scientists and doctors is still in its infancy. It was industry that first gave the incentive. In 1968 the Volkswagen Foundation provided 3.5 million Marks for setting up a department of biomedical technology.

Eleven universities put forward proposals concerning this project. In view of the large amount of interest expressed the foundation doubled its grant and in 1969 awarded 3.5 million Marks to both Aachen Technical University and the University of Erlangen and Nuremberg to set up departments of this type.

Professor Max Schädlach has now taken up his post as head of the department of biomedical technology at the University of Erlangen and Nuremberg and recently invited the public to look round the first department of its kind in the Federal Republic.

The science, medicine and technology faculties are all represented in the new department. At present nine scientists, two engineers and four technicians are working there.

Four working groups are currently dealing with various problems in this field:

1. The inter-relationship between transplanted material and biological tissue. Coagulation mechanisms must be tested on materials in order to construct spare parts for the circulation as well as artificial lungs and kidneys.

2. Electro-chemical equipment must be developed for stimulating the heart and circulation. When researchers have found out how metal electrodes react during the stimulation process they will be able to develop electrical systems requiring a low amount of energy, thus lengthening the effective life of a heart pacemaker.

3. Suitable sources of energy such as the bio-galvanic elements and biological fuel cells that are already undergoing clinical tests must be developed for electro-stimulation and the operation of artificial organs.

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Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 October 1971)

Cancer mortality rate jumps

Recent statistics show that one West German in five dies of cancer. Professor Schmidt, the head of the Cancer Association, stated in Hanover that deaths due to cancer have increased rapidly in recent years and now make up 20 to 25 per cent of all deaths.

Schmidt added that one alarming feature was the increase of bronchial and lung cancer due to smoking.

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 5 October 1971)

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■ THE ECONOMY

Increased East Bloc trade will bring problems

In the quest for normalisation of relations with the East Bloc interested parties all too easily fall prey to the temptation to see trade with communist countries in a glorified light.

They forget in their enthusiasm that efforts to improve trade with these countries have been going on for a good twenty years and that politics and economics are subject to inner laws.

Since 1952 the Eastern Committee of the West German economy has been working as a joint organ of the leading associations in industry, trade and banking under an agreement with the Bonn government in order to provide better trade contacts with the communist world. On several occasions it has acted in proxy of the government, a classic example being the negotiating of the trade agreement with the People's Republic of China in the autumn of 1957.

Bank Rate cut is no answer

West German industry is making regular pilgrimages to the economic walling-wall, largely driven there by the continued uncertainty on the currency scene. Walls are growing louder all the time for a lowering of Bank Rate and a cut in the level of minimum required reserves.

The measures, it is mooted, would be of benefit for the economic cycle. At the same time the not only moral pressure (Karl Schiller) on the Bundesbank is growing, urging them to slacken the reins of restriction.

The Bank of Issue, or rather its top committee the *Zentralbankrat* is at present in a difficult situation the like of which has been none too common in its existence.

On the one hand the accusation that the Bundesbank is once again braking the economy to breaking point must be avoided. On the other hand there are important considerations speaking out against starting the economy going again.

Granted, orders from abroad are stagnating or even dropping in volume slightly and the demand for capital investment goods as opposed to consumer goods is declining and complaints about short-time working are becoming more vociferous. In this situation a cut in Bank Rate would have a very stimulating effect. Industry would be more prepared to make investments.

But the Bundesbank has to take the overall situation into account when making policy decisions. For example, there is the price development. Experience has shown us that this plays a key role if not the decisive role in their calculations. And in this respect the trend is particularly worrying.

In such a situation a lower Bank Rate may not only prove an ambiguous signal, but may also pour oil on the fire.

And in the end currency speculation could flood this country with more thousands of millions of hot money, which together with the sums already coming in through dollar purchasing by the Bundesbank could once again inflate the amount of unwanted money in this country which has been so painstakingly reduced.

Indeed the members of the Central Bank Committee are not to be envied as they face the prospect of their next meeting.

Josef Rothe
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 October 1971)

Political changes have long since ceased to wreak changes in the economic setup. All too keen optimism only serves to wash off the other side.

Representatives of industry tend to know each other for many years and can therefore carry on more or less continuous relationships which is far from being the case among politicians. In this respect the economic sphere carries on political pioneering work. Its innate realism is a protection against unfounded hopes if both sides calculate for the maximum benefit from and continuity of links.

In the fifties and sixties the main concern was for information concerning as complete as possible a list of goods, credit periods, and conditions of delivery. Since then liberalisation of imports is eighty per cent higher with countries with trade agreements. In the case of the Soviet Union the General Agreement is to be complemented with a trade agreement following the previous one which expired in 1963. Supply and collection terms are largely standardised. In the second half of the sixties the Bonn government converted to long-term credit with corresponding guarantees.

Today effects of currency policies are coming to the fore even in trade with the East, with exports from this country becoming more expensive. There is keen competition from other Western European countries and North America not forgetting Japan.

To take an optimistic point of view the East is showing signs of a general economic reform. Even with regard to access to purchasers this should work towards a general recognition of the necessities. Precise conditions do not make things easier for representatives of firms. Last summer the Soviet Union allowed in the first West German delegation in the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China is a sign of continued pioneering activity.

Finally Bonn should take up diplomatic relations with Peking so that trade with this potentially important partner does not flag. China could be the big hope.

West-German trade with the Soviet Union has more than doubled in the past seven years. Centralised planning, a completely State-run economy and unconvertible currencies still pose difficult problems for the West.

In the period 1971 to 1975 the Western world can only count on a maximum of thirty per cent of the East Bloc's foreign trade. Just how strong bilateral thinking is was proved by Rumania which once again showed an active balance of trade with the Federal Republic in the first six months of 1971. Foreign exchange obtained through tourism is no way out, and in Bulgaria and Rumania amounts to only five per cent of the foreign currency of the import-export trade.

Since the beginning of 1964 the East Bloc has given a strong recommendation for bilateral technical cooperation as an impulse for economic development. Since then cooperation by means of licences has become commonplace and of late technical and scientific cooperation in third party countries as well as the first steps towards joint production in Eastern partner countries has been observed.

The labour market and currency situation acts as an impulse for us. The East would also like to ameliorate its supply difficulties in this way, broadening the scope of its exports and saving on foreign exchange, since plant for joint production is paid for by production.

Major projects of joint production are also underway in Rumania and Bulgaria despite reports to the contrary and these countries have lately expressly given their blessing to outside countries sharing in capitalisation.

Protection of capitalisation, sales and technical leadership, salary and profit transfer, the status of foreign company members and the required freedom of movement must be created somehow in the near future if the attraction for West German partners is to be consolidated.

For this reason trade with the East as in the recent past will continue to grow at a slower rate than foreign trade generally. The planned establishment of Federal state bodies of the East Committee taking in the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China is a sign of continued pioneering activity.

Finally Bonn should take up diplomatic relations with Peking so that trade with this potentially important partner does not flag. China could be the big hope.

Joseph Maria Hunck
(Handelsblatt, 8 October 1971)

Floating the Mark ignored political considerations

Since 9 May this year we have been

watching a rare experiment: economic theory put to a large-scale public test. The practice of floating the Mark has given economic theoreticians a long-awaited chance to test their ideas in

practice.

West German currency experts have never grown tired of pushing forward the idea of flexible exchange rates as a wonder cure for creeping inflation.

Back in their yearly report (1964/65) the Five Wise Men of the Bonn government's Committee of Experts presented the government with an economic survey in which a flexible exchange rate for the Mark was recommended as the best method of protecting the country from imported inflation.

Since then there has scarcely ever been a break in the discussions about revaluation and floating.

And in the end it was possible for the theoreticians to persuade the politicians to embark on floating. They blazed out their recommendation from the rooftops in the middle of a currency crisis, backed up by the five institutes for economic research. As hot money flooded in at a time when there was already spring tides all objections to a freeing of the rate of exchange were swept away.

Well, have the great expectations of the theoreticians been fulfilled? Has the state

of the market now provided us with the "right" rate of exchange? Is the Federal Republic now really protected against world inflation?

The answer is No. Even Professor Karl Schiller the Economic Affairs and Finance Minister, a wholehearted supporter of floating and as such a reliable witness, has been complaining that the revaluation effect has been too strong. And even this upvaluing of the Mark has not protected this country from imported inflation.

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This is shown clearly in the unrealistic idea that it is possible to isolate from the rest of the world in such an important sphere a country such as the Federal Republic whose destiny is so closely interwoven with that of many other countries in the spheres of economics, politics and military matters.

Rodenstock pleads for more reform, fewer subsidies

Frankfurter Rundschau

DIE ZEIT

Schwarzarbeit legislation continually flouted

It takes a fair degree of courage for Federal German industrialist, let Professor Rodenstock, the head of German Industries Institute, to come quite openly in favour of a campaign break through the underground of subventions jungle.

Not so much agricultural subsidies which receive so much attention, those payments to industries for subsidies in new building programmes should be brought out into the daylight studied as well as preservation subventions and other aid grants which paid out at the expense of the public and from which only a select benefit.

The call to limit the scope of what is in itself a dangerous case of subvention with fire, for many a manager reckons State subsidies as a firm part of company's income.

If these restrictions of subsidies were introduced in connection with redistribution of the company's profits it would be even more remarkable.

What Professor Rodenstock is simply that State subsidies should be towards certain reform plans, for instance the downfall of anybody. Like many other laws that come into being in an election year this piece of legislation was intended as a gift to a group that could benefit from it. But the craftsmen consider it a bad piece of legislation.

As a matter of fact since the law was introduced with its five paragraphs, three of which are concerned with conditions under which the law may be exercised, it is altered but little.

Perhaps we will now see a line drawn through some of these subsidies and the end result might be a cut of more than the 500 to 800 million Marks that are being called "the highest possible cut" in the economic cycle is at its peak, when working hours are shortened and there is a shortage of staff in the industry the public turns to odd-jobs to get little jobs done around the house.

Old jobs for pin money will always be with or without preventative legislation.

According to the working committee of the Consumers Association, when the economic cycle is at its peak, as a matter of fact since the law was introduced with its five paragraphs, three of which are concerned with conditions under which the law may be exercised, it is altered but little.

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The Bonn government is more conservative in its estimates. Answering a question in the House from CSU Member Albert Schedl on how the law was the former State Secretary at the Bonn Ministry of Labour, Walter Auerbach, simply dropped his shoulders.

Even good clean floating is no way to be used for fighting the dirty war in Vietnam, one of the reasons for the weakness of the dollar. No one disputes this fact.

So there is scarcely anyone today who is not looking forward to a rapid end of this experiment and a return to the old parities. Unfortunately this is not simple to bring about as was the case with the old system.

The most important thing to be learned from this experiment is that economic theories must take political elements into account if they are to be practical. Otherwise they will lead to bad decisions.

Michael Jungblut
(Die Zeit, 8 October 1971)

EMPLOYMENT

Schwarzarbeit legislation continually flouted

He has looked at the reverse side of the coin: "Attempts to find a man to do a craftsman's job around the house are not always immediately successful. I myself have been waiting since last year for the master to come and fix my roof."

As for the bosses in the craftsman industries, they are unable to deny that they not only turn blind eye towards their employees' doing work on the side for extra money, but even lend them materials and tools.

A representative of the Chamber of Crafts in Hamburg said: "The state of the labour market and the economy lead to this notorious situation."

No one is satisfied with this law and the way it is working. Former State Secretary Auerbach admitted: "When this law was formulated it was fully realised that it would be a failure."

Representatives of the crafts have noted that this legislation against black-working is only taken up by the public prosecutor on very rare occasions.

Those who formulated the law did not make life easy for the judges who were supposed to implement it. The legislation does not even specify what *Schwarzarbeit* is.

Phrases such as "for reason of personal profit" and "to any major extent" can be twisted and bent to mean many things and are therefore difficult to pinpoint in law.

In addition to this, black-work has to be differentiated from legally permissible jobs done out of kindness for neighbours, jobs done as a favour or to return one, or jobs done simply for one's own personal benefit, none of which could be outlawed.

Thus most black-workers who are caught are prosecuted for other reasons, such as infringing the regulations of their trade, failing to register on the list of craftsmen or tax evasion. Claims for damages to property and endangering persons are treated under civil law, not criminal law, whether they arise from illicit or legal labour.

Black-workers and those who employ them should be clear in their minds, as the working group of the Consumers Association points out, that they are running risks. Illicit odd-jobs is a particular problem when the work involves danger to the general public, especially when it is carried out by workmen who are not qualified for the type of job they have undertaken.

When rising wages and a higher level of employment had taken away the first flush of *Schwarzarbeit* a new move started. With the slogan "Dad belongs at home on Saturday" the unions began fighting for the five-day week. Materialistic desires, such as a telly, fridge and car made Dad take to the brush, trowel and odd-jobs in his spare time.

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As far as bricklaying, installing gas and electrical equipment and tinkering with cars is concerned even the proponents of abolition of the law against *Schwarzarbeit* are strongly opposed to any liberalisation.

They come out in favour of obligatory documentation of qualifications to carry out this kind of potentially dangerous work, while stressing that simple jobs carrying no risks are a different matter altogether.

Ten years after the introduction of the

Executives come from a closed society

Heise Radio recently stated that company bosses in the Federal Republic are a homogeneous bunch and cut off from the outside world, recruiting their successors largely from their own ranks."

Dr Peter Zirn, senior adviser at PA Management Consultants in Frankfurt has come up with statistics that refute this allegation.

A survey of about 2,000 company managers, either employed or self-

employed, in the Federal Republic showed that one third of managers come from a household where their parents was a civil servant and only one in four comes from the so-called upper middle-classes.

The history of legislation to prevent jobs on the side, Gunter Fribe says in his dissertation on the subject, begins about 1950. Since then the for and against have not come up with many new arguments to support their case.

The first call to the government to introduce a law against illicit labour came from the parliamentary section of the *Deutsche Partei* in 1950 and was rejected by the Ministry of Labour.

The reasons they gave were that there was no call for a special law to cover this situation and laws already in force were sufficient. The Ministry feared that new legislation of this kind would put an impossible burden on the shoulders of the administrative and legal apparatus.

A painter working

on Saturday — and he probably will not (Photo: Marianne von der Lancken) unpopular legislation — 1967 — the craftsmen drew up a balance sheet, which came to bitter conclusions.

The Central Association of West German Craftsmen stated: "Experiences so far with the law against black-working show that its effect has been as good as nil." Their conclusion was that the law should be amended.

A similar balance sheet was drawn up in the same year by the Council of Bad Harzburg District Court, although the conclusion they drew from the facts was different.

They stated: "Justice becomes a kind of lottery if certain *Schwarzarbeiter* are punished and others get off scot-free. Black-working has now become virtually respectable as a result of its commonness, especially as everyone knows that it has become a general practice carried out regularly by many thousands of people." With this they dismissed charges against three apprentice painters.

Their decision was later reversed by Brunswick Regional Court, which ruled that ten years of atrophy of this law still had not made a case for introducing a prescriptive right.

Even now, after fourteen years, the chances seem little better. The present Justice Minister, Gerhard Jahn, plans to tackle *Schwarzarbeit* in his package of legal reforms. It is not likely to be thrown overboard as unnecessary ballast," as the working group of the Consumers Association recently demanded, however.

The spokesman of this organisation, Wolfgang Glöckner said: "If legislators persist in refusing to deal with this matter they might at least take *Schwarzarbeit* off the criminal statute book and classify it as a contravention of regulations."

West German craftsmen would be satisfied with such a move, too. Instead of being charged as a criminal, fined and having their name entered in the criminal register illegal odd-jobs should face a hefty fine of something in the region of 20,000 or 30,000 Marks, they claim.

This kind of sum has also been suggested by the Ministry of Labour, which is responsible for dealing with this matter. Nevertheless higher fines will not necessarily mean automatically that the law will be implemented any more rigorously.

According to the present plans the law is likely to pass into the new statute book unchanged in 1973 with all its vague formulations. We have had fourteen years of experience of how this law works. *Schwarzarbeit* will therefore remain a fact of life in our society. *Cunkild Freese* (Die Zeit, 8 October 1971)



■ TRAVELLING

2.5 million caravans expected to be on the roads by 1985

Waggons roll is the clarion call as increasing numbers of campers and caravanners take to the roads. They stick together all over the world but from the jaundiced viewpoint of other road-users seem to spend most of their time en route to their holiday destination.

Many are a genuine nuisance on the roads too. Drivers inexperienced in handling the combination set out in small cars to haul huge caravans to their holiday haunts.

Yet trials as held by Tabbert, the caravan manufacturers, on the Nürburgring have shown that a sensible combination of a powerful car and a reasonably-sized caravan can easily keep pace with traffic and not get in the way even on autobahn gradients.

Many caravanners travel abroad for their holidays. There are millions of them and only 1,400 camping sites in this country. According to the guide issued by ADAC, the motoring organisation, the average site is four and a quarter acres, sufficient for 170 caravans.

So this country can cater for 250,000 tents and caravans at most. During the summer holidays campers and caravanners indeed have little alternative but to head for the Adriatic, the Swedish islands, the Bay of Biscay, Hungary and the like.

A few years ago caravans were felt to be put to little use if they were not sited and used in the off-season over long weekends somewhere not far from town.

Manufacturers of the latest in cut-price models have deliberately set their sights at a new category of customer, the family that buys an inexpensive caravan because it only uses it for four weeks during the summer.

Price-undercutting is so drastic that many manufacturers market models with poor ventilation. There are caravans costing not far short of 8,000 Marks that have only two windows that can be opened and only one a skylight.

Most caravans sleeping four badly ventilate their ten and a half cubic yards of accommodation. More windows and roof ventilation are, of course, available as optional extras but salesmen then generally try to sell customers larger models.

It is no secret that competition is so fierce that fittings are reduced to a minimum. One of the most important victims is the twelve-volt interior light, which is an absolute necessity.

Many models boast five or six 220-volt lamps but only one twelve-volt fitting.

Yet camping sites in Norway, England, Sweden and Hungary next to never have mains electricity for each caravan.

Double glazing, sliding doors, TV consoles and ample luggage space are most in demand. It is gratifying to note that many manufacturers have improved chassis rustproofing and are fitting all models with automatic anti-backsliding devices.

The future of caravanning in this country depends to a large extent on whether or not there is going to be a sufficient number of sites available. Already there are 250,000 caravans; by 1975 there will be 400,000.

This upward trend is likely to continue even in the event of ready cash no longer being so readily available.

Comparison with statistics from other, neighbouring countries backs up optimistic forecasts. In this country there are fourteen to fifteen caravans per thousand private cars registered; in France there are twenty to 22, in Belgium more than thirty and in Holland more than fifty.

In an article in *Esso Magazine* mention was recently made of an estimate by market researchers to the effect that by 1985 more than two and a half million caravans, ten times the present number,

(Die Welt, 8 October 1971)

will be on the books of the motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg.

A number of leading caravan manufacturers have built camping sites and ploughed millions into them. Model sites have also been built by the Deutsche Camping Club and the ADAC.

Caravanners feel nonetheless that this is not enough, with 35,000 to 40,000 newcomers clamouring for accommodation every year.

On the one hand caravanners would like to see more sites in the open country; on the other the regulations for camping sites are growing steadily stricter.

It cannot be denied that camping sites are often an eyesore and leave much to be desired in the way of hygiene too.

Draft regulations for camping sites in the Aachen region stipulate 150 wash-basins, sixty showers, 500 dustbins, 1,000 fire extinguishers and 45 toilets per 500 caravans. A splendid idea, but easier said than done, of course.

Camping sites, caravanners themselves say, are part of our leisure life, a meeting place for people of different origins, age and country. Their aim must be to help to relieve the stress and strain of modern living.

Caravanning, opponents of the "movement" claim, is merely an unsuccessful attempt to cart around a few square yards of countryside idyll along with the car with a capital "C" — the average German's pride and joy.

Unless the countryside is to be overwhelmed campers and nature conservationists must certainly get together.

(Die Welt, 8 October 1971)

MBB and BMW develop depollution system

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, aerospace concern, and BMW, motor manufacturers, have jointly developed the MBB-Tox exhaust depollution system.

Research and development work on clean exhaust system for combustion engines has been in progress since the end of 1969, according to MBB of Ottobrunn near Munich.

A special exhaust measurement test has been developed and a contract with a well-known inventor.

Endurance trials are under way at MBB and Essen TÜV (the government-backed agency responsible for conducting two-year tests on motor vehicles) has been commissioned to carry out a survey of results of which will be submitted to the Ministry of the Interior and other authorities by MBB as soon as they are available.

The main component of the pollution device is an insert between carburetor and the intake tube.

Additional air is not pumped into the mixture. The air for the mixture is taken from the carburetor at nearly the speed of sound, thus ensuring that the fuel is thoroughly atomised.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 September 1971)

Hamburg rejects electric buses

Electric buses are non-starters in Hamburg, transport department specialists have decided after two days spent observing the progress of two trial models on normal routes.

Their batteries, which weigh tons, and their limited range are such serious handicaps that conventional diesel-engined buses are still far more effective. Indeed, the experts ruled, electric buses at present do not stand an earthly chance of coping with commuter traffic.

The two trial models, built by Mercedes and MAN respectively, are not much different from conventional models to look at. Instead of diesel engines they are merely powered by electric current from batteries.

The four-ton set of batteries are housed underneath the Mercedes bus. In the MAN model the batteries are housed in a two-wheel trailer.

The batteries were the main bone of contention in the course of the two-day trials. A single charge is sufficient for

thirty to 35 miles on the road, the Mercedes model being able to stretch the limit a little with the aid of an auxiliary diesel engine and a generator.

The trial route was 34 miles long in theory both buses ought to have been able to traverse it once. In practice only the Mercedes bus managed the feat by resorting to its auxiliary diesel for 25 per cent of the time.

Passengers felt the diesel engine to be unpleasantly noisy and louder than the diesel engines of conventional buses. The electric motor was by no means quiet either.

In comfort and acceleration the electric buses compared well with conventional diesel models, though, and the batteries took two hours to recharge as claimed.

The MAN bus did not last the distance. On the return journey the engine grew noticeably feebler and sooner than grind to an inevitable halt the driver decided to eject the passengers and head for the depot.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 September 1971)

Science Ministry technologists see little future for the train

Technologists at the Science Ministry reckon that rail traffic will be the principal means of long-distance transport within Europe. Conventional railways will peak at 200 miles an hour but supersonic air travel is hardly an economic proposition in Europe.

The Ministries of Science and Transport in Bonn have accordingly joined forces to develop high-performance rail systems.

Last spring a magnetic hovertrain was unveiled by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in Munich with Minister of Transport Georg Leber present.

Science Minister Hans Leussink will shortly attend the unveiling of another experimental system developed by Krauss-Maffei in Munich.

Scientists from both Ministries feel that electromagnetic high-speed rail

systems stand a better chance of making the grade but work on the air cushion principle is to continue.

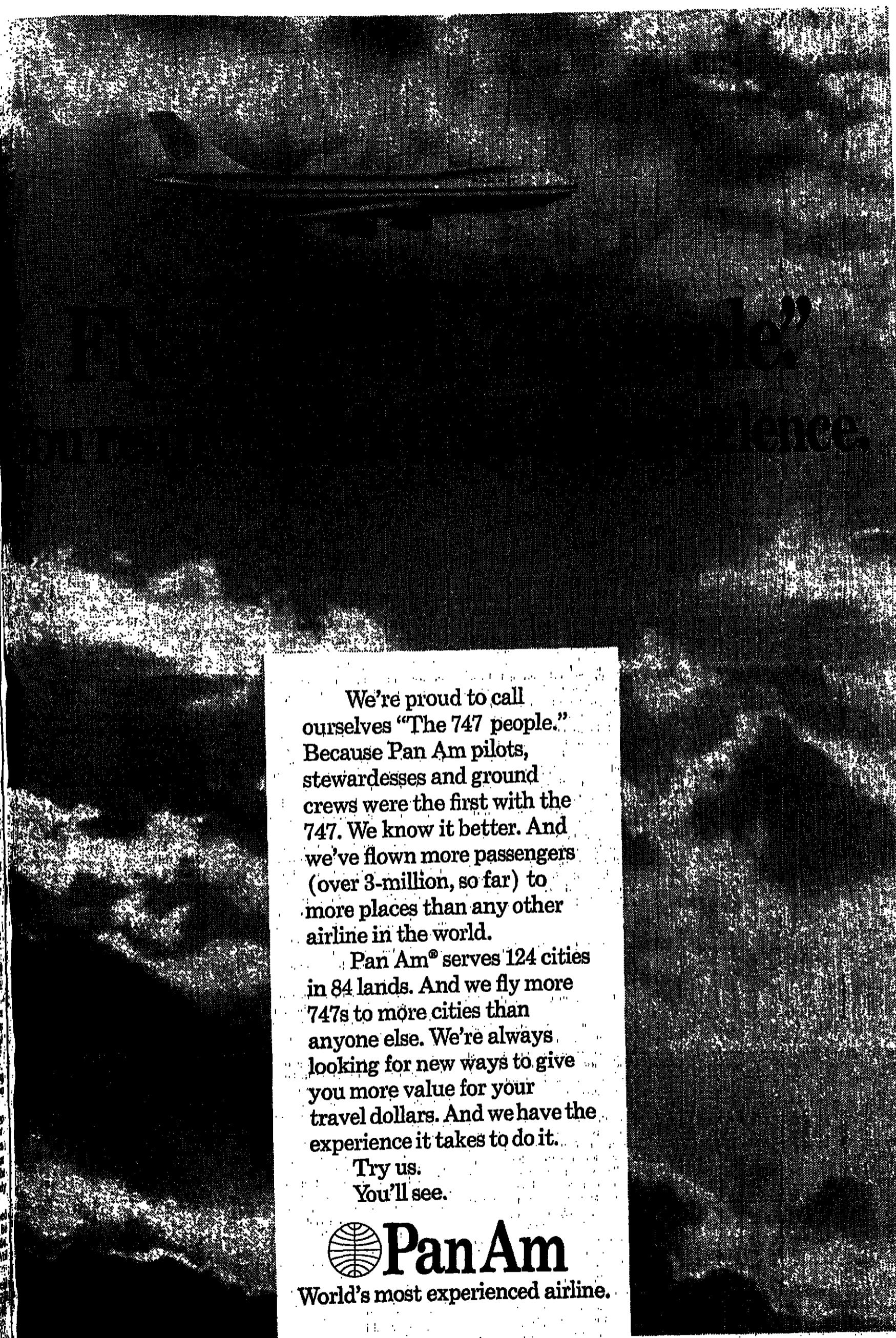
A decision on one or other of the two is to be taken in Bonn within the next year and a half or two years. The first 100 or fifteen miles of experimental track is expected to be inaugurated in 1973. The Federal government is to invest roughly 100 million Marks in the project.

At the Ministry of Science it is hoped that trials of a prototype train can be held in the second half of this decade. Regular services will not be possible until the early eighties.

This country hopes to reach agreement on the introduction of some such system on a uniform basis all over Europe.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 October 1971)

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■ OUR WORLD

Bonn at night may not be Soho but it still has much to offer

Who likes to live in Bonn with the exception of lobbyists, politicians and journalists, of course? Nightlife in the West German capital is dismissed with the riposte, "Sorry, but tonight the lady is in Cologne!" People in this country know that the only thing that can be seen round the parliament complex are a few government officials, a few diplomats, black official limousines and of course the usual herd of tourists bored to death.

Is that really what Bonn is like? Most Germans are of the view now as ever that it is wonderful to be by the Rhine during the day and in the evening but it is hopeless by night. As an ordinary mortal one could not expect to be invited to the exclusive press ball on 5 November. Is that really Bonn? Fortunately Bonn's cuisine is not dependent on these prejudices and in this respect the Federal capital does have something to offer.

Everything is there. Sole Nantua or a duck Bigarade at the Godesberg restaurant *Maternus*, run by Ria Ahlsen, who greets her VIP clients with a kiss on the cheek. Nearby there is the *Michaeli Stuben* which opens at six after much knocking on the door. In between these two there is the jewel of Bonn's restaurant list, the *Gasthof zum Adler*.

In Bad Godesberg there is the *Cafe Kranzler* which serves the best cakes between Frankfurt and Düsseldorf – possibly only equalled by the cakes that can be bought at the *Cafe Krähnling* at the Bonn railway station, which some people prefer.

The *Ristorante Grand' Italia* has been established at the historical inn *Ruland* near to the Rathaus. It was in this inn that the song "Der Mai ist gekommen" (May is here) by Emanuel Geibel was first sung.

Not far from the Rhine Bridge there is the *Dahmen*, a restaurant specialising in dishes from the Balkans and Austria.

People who want to get a close-up of well known political figures in this country should make their way to the new *Steigenberger Hotel* (opposite the Palais Schaumburg). There he will find on the eighth floor the Ambassador Club where he will make a dent in his wallet but not always please his palate.

There is an air of a capital city on the terraces of the *Königshof Hotel* and the *Citadelle Ristorante* in Godesberg, much used by FDP politicians, and the restaurant in the Bundeshaus, the *Wolkenkratzer* which, however, is only open to the public when there are no Bundestag sessions.

Journalists tend to hang out at the *Restaurant am Tulpenfeld* in the government quarter of the city. A quick peek into the old Bundeshaus pubs is only worthwhile when the *Bundestag* is in session. If you want to see connoisseurs at work you should look in at President Gustav Heinemann's old haunt, the *Rheinlust*.

Still to be seen although restored is the *Dressen* on the Rhine in Godesberg, where Hitler and British Premier Chamberlain met, the *Chesa Restaurant* in the Bonnasse where Beethoven's house is frequented by Franz Josef Strauss, and the *Godesberg*, destroyed in 1563 but restored in 1960 as a building of historical importance.

There are more than enough wine cellars, pubs and student pubs not famous for their exquisite cuisine but good enough. The famous wine cellar *Strenz*, a watchword for good eating for many decades, has had to give way to a grilled chicken restaurant, *Wenerwald*, and Bad Godesberg's historically famous *Annen* has had to make way for a new road.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 1 October 1971)

Alter Hut, the pubs *Em Höttche*, *Im Stiefel* and *Im Bären*, all in the old quarter of Bonn are all worth a visit, along with the wine cellar *Jacobs*. On the Venusberg there is *Caselsruhe* with a view over the Rhine. Young people in Bonn patronise *Zum alten Kanzler* in the Bonn Center.

Visitors to Bonn naturally make use of these places along with the politicians who work there for they like to drink a glass of beer or wine as well. But if you want to go to the theatre you must go to Cologne. Must you?

Arriving in Bonn along the road from Frankfurt the visitor will see the Rhine Bridge the *Theater der Stadt Bonn* with its distinctive roof. And in the basement of the baroque Residenz, which is now a part of the University, there is the intimate theatre *Contra-Kreis*. And in the Rheinisches Landesmuseum, famous for its Roman department and a must for all visitors, there is the *Theater der Jugend* in the Fürstenstrasse the *Theater Central* has been established.

There are two other intimate theatres, the *Theater in Bonn-Center* and the Kleines Theater in the Bad Godesberg station building. The *Stadttheater Bad Godesberg* is a favourite with companies two there is the jewel of Bonn's restaurant list, the *Gasthof zum Adler*.

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(Deutsche Zeitung, 1 October 1971)



Pavement cafe in Bonn's centre

SPORT

Sports Aid suspected of being a form of doping with Marks

less than a year to go to the 1972 Olympics sport in this country has come into question. The Sports Foundation in particular has come under harsh criticism. Mail order athlete and Olympic show-jumping medalist Josef Neckermann, the whose idea grants for athletes to the funds of a charitable foundation, visualised the Foundation as a form of self-help. As often as not it is the recipients to be an able taskmaster.

This was a year ago and weight-lifter Mang's confession for the first time made the public sit up and take notice of the psychological repercussions of athletes' grants, a topic previously given little or no thought.

Over the past year more and more athletes have complained about the pressure to compete to which they feel themselves subject.

"A bronze medal is no longer worth the metal it is stamped in," a young oarsman lamented after this year's European championships at which this country only won one event. "Only gold counts."

Josef Neckermann promptly countered that "A third place counts too, but above all and first and foremost we must try to do best and win the gold medal. If, despite hard work and a good showing gold is not to be won no one is going to be accused of not pulling his weight."

Yet one still wonders to what extent Karl Escherich, a Munich forester, so described the different approaches made to the forests and woods of this country.

In the 1971 report issued by the West German Research Association entitled "Environmental Research" it was stated clearly and unequivocally: "In heavily industrialised areas the importance of forests and woodland has been superseded by the forests' social and hygienic functions. These include purification of waters and air, protecting water supplies, and providing holiday areas for people coming from polluted areas.

For instance in the Harz mountains many multi-storeyed hotels, apartments, blocks, swimming pools and ice skating rinks, shooting halls and archery clubs have been erected to attract clients with pockets. Critics have raised up protestations that the prospects of medals at Munich, the immediate target the Foundation set itself to promote.

Josef Neckermann, chairman of the Foundation, put the point in no uncertain terms last year:

"With two years to go to the Olympics our in this country is more badly in need of assistance than ever before.

Opportunities missed in the past we can no longer afford to neglect.

Spurring success has come to be regarded as the criterion of a country's performance and society feels that the areas where people can go for relaxation in the midst of valuable natural beauty and undisturbed moorland.

There is much talk of building a series of autobahns in the south-west of the Harz. Professor Ernst Preising, among other things an adviser for environmental protection and means of protecting the countryside in the Lower Saxony government commented: "People who come from the cities to the Harz look for peace and relaxation will find the same conditions there as those prevailing at home – noise, heavy traffic, polluted with exhaust fumes and other disturbing influences brought about by tourism."

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Liesel Westermann, onetime discus world record-holder with Chancellor Willy Brandt and Josef Neckermann, chairman of the Sports Aid Foundation at a recent official reception for sportmen and women (Photo: dpa)

awards committee is steadily stiffening qualifications.

Criticism has since been so virulent that it threatens to offset what has in the main been a beneficial effect of the Sports Aid Foundation.

Karl Adam, 59, the country's best-known rowing coach and head of Ratzberg Rowing Academy, has written to Josef Neckermann calling for a clean sweep.

"As long as little Stalins and Napoleons rule the roost in the sporting world in this country the situation cannot be expected to improve," he noted.

Adam expressly included his own association yet had the following criticism to make of the present awards system. "Grants ought no longer to be paid in cash. A contract should be signed between the association and the athletes and guaranteed professional training, accommodation and so on."

Yet one still wonders to what extent Neckermann's Sports Aid Foundation has robbed top-flight competitive sport of the vestiges of amateurism and the feeling that to have taken part is more important than to have won.

Is there not a good deal of truth in the assertion that sport is no longer a matter of free will and more of an armament in international *ersatz* warfare?

Once Chancellor Willy Brandt had on more than one occasion approved of the Foundation it could be said of approval by all and sundry.

Mail-order magnate Neckermann had assembled an impressive collection of reasons why the Foundation was indispensable. In the final analysis, Neckermann noted, it was a matter of competition between social systems and "In socialist countries athletes have long had the benefit of first-rate support."

This was a fair assessment of the situation on the other side of the Iron Curtain. Neither in the GDR nor in the Soviet Union do top-flight athletes need to lift a finger outside the arena to earn a living.

Everyone knows that in socialist countries professionals such as "student" or "officer" are more secure and that athletes earn their living on the basis of performance in their chosen discipline. The better their performance, the higher their bonus.

He never sweats a drop. The horses do all the work," Schmidt comments. His main criticism is that grants are awarded almost entirely on the basis of performance and pay scant regard to the recipient's needs or those of the discipline.

It is nonsense to claim, the paper comments, that a few hundred Marks a month are spoiling athletes or lulling them into a false sense of security. The lack of success is due to the fact that young people today are opposed to compulsion to achieve sporting or other success and consider records to be outdated.

Young people, the argument continues, no longer see sport as a means of competition between social systems.

With a year to go to the Munich Olympics the Sports Aid Foundation is still accepted. After the Olympics it will have to find itself a new motivation and a fresh moral basis.

Joe Viellioye

(Deutsche Alpenzeitung)

Sonntagsblatt, 3 October 1971

SA \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.—	Formosa	NT \$ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.C.F.A. 30.—	France	Fr. 0.60	Iran	50 fils	Mali	Fr. 0.40	Peru	S. 3.30	Syria	£ 5.30
DA 0.60	DA 0.60	DA 0.60	Gambie	DA 0.60	Iceland	11 d	Mexico	Fr. 0.50	Philippines	P. phl 0.60	Tanzania	£ 5.25
Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Germany	DM 1.—	Germany	12 d	Monaco	Fr. 0.65	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	£ 3.—
Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Greece	Ec. 1.—	Greece	13 d	Morosambique	Fr. 0.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	£ 3.—
Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.65	Jamaica	14 d	Nepal	Fr. 0.65	Rhodesia	R. 12.—	Togo	BWI \$ 0.20
Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Japan	15 d	Nicaragua	Fr. 0.65	Romania	Lau 0.50	Turkey	F.C.P.A. 2.—
Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Ec. 1.—	Cyprus									